

MAY

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1851.

Whole No. 754.

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AND
J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

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For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

M. J. TURNLEY, W. F. DAVIS,
TURNLEY & DAVIS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery.
Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. F. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March, 3, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,
AND
WM. J. HARALSON,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. & M.A.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

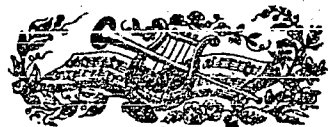
Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 13, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.
April 8, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or reliability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to avert a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and suit themselves in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.
April 9, 1851.

Wanted.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.
April 9, 1851.



POETRY.

SPRING.
BY FANNY FALES.
She is with us! she is with us!
For I list her gentle sigh,
And her music tones of gladness,
Floating through the branches dry:
Now the south wind lifts the carpet
Spread beneath the forest's d' d;
Waketh up the scented violet
From her bed of richest mould.

Softly trills the little sparrow,
Pecking seeds from out the sod;
And the robin, o'er me flying,
Lifts his anthem up to God,
To the dear old nest returneth,
Yet again, the bluebird bright—
To the hallow tree whence, yearly,
Azure birdlings wing their flight.

Now the brooklet is unfettered,
Swollen by the melted snow;
Shining like a thread of silver—
Singing through the vale below;
Tokens of the happy springtime,
On the hillside by the brook;
Emerald grasses, velvet mosses,
Smile from many a sunny nook.

On the cottage eaves alighting,
Swallows in the sunlight sing,
Filling all the air around me,
With their joyous twittering.
O'er the deep blue upper ocean,
Little white winged barges fly;
Melting out, like fairy phantoms,
Neath the Day-god's burning eye.

Spring is welling, leaf-buds swelling,
Springing towards their shining goal,
Bursting from their darkened dwellings,
Like the freed immortal soul,
Spring is with us! She is with us!
New life waks in every vein;
Fresh hopes in my heart are welling,
As I welcome her again!

Scene in the Arkansas Legislature.

There is an incident connected with the parliamentary history of the man with the white blanket coat, which we are unwilling should pass into forgetfulness.
Some time about the middle of December, a member introduced a bill to authorize the burning of the old poll-books in the clerk's office as useless papers.

Our hero totally mistaking the object of the bill, as was his custom supposed it was a bill to burn all the records of the counties. With this view of the subject, he arose, in his place, greatly excited, ran his chubby fingers through his bushy hair, then spit out his tobacco, and said:—

Mr. Speaker—This proposition confounds my comprehension, and prays loudly on my feelings. What, sir, conflagrate the universal memorials of our progeny which has gone before us, as of the present transactions? How, sir, would posterity know what we are doing? Oblivion would float over us forever, why, sir, I would as soon vote to burn in one common conflagration the scriptures of the bible! Then, sir, I would like to know who, ah, who, sir, could tell when Christ made his advent into the new testament? I'll not go for a measure so diabolical and multifarious!

Here he of the 'blanket' becomes so much excited that the mover of the bill interrupted him, and told him it was not to burn all the records, but only the old poll-books that had accumulated in the offices under the old *sine voce* system of elections. His mouth fell open, his eyes expanded, and his long arms dropped to his side, while he gazed at the member for two minutes, and then inquired:—
"To burn up the old *vicy vicy* system, is it?"

The mover of the bill nodded. "Then burn and be d—d!"

Here the climax of modern depravity seems to have been reached at Baltimore, the victim being a child five years old. He was stabbed and hacked in a horrid manner, his head having been nearly severed from his body. The fiends who did this are believed to be boys of nearly mature age. What are we coming to?

LATER.—A black boy, 13 years old, named George Long, has been arrested on a charge of murdering young Rumpf. A witness saw him take the child into the slaughter house, and on arrest he made a full confession, and says the boy had a top cord he wanted him to give him, and on refusing, he dragged him into the slaughter house, and beat him on the head with a stone. The bruises on his arms were caused by his holding his hands on his face and head to protect himself from the blows. Long says the child was not dead when he left him, and that he intended to kill him to get his top-cord.

Went back late at night and heard him groaning. He has been committed for trial.

Virginia Resolutions of 1795.

Pronouncing the Alien and Sedition laws to be unconstitutional, and defining the rights of the State. Drown by Mr. Madison.
IN THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1795.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, doth unequivocally express a firm resolution to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, against every aggression either foreign or domestic; and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the union of the states, to maintain which, it pledges its powers, and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the only basis of that Union, because a faithful observation of them, can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, That it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact, as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, the states, who are parties thereto have the right and are in duty bound to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expound certain general phrases (which, having been copied from the very limited grant of powers in the former articles of confederation) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains, and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the states by degrees, into one sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to transform the present republican system of the United States, into an absolute, or at best, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable, and alarming infractions of the constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition acts," passed at the last session of congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government, and which by uniting legislative and judicial powers to those of executive, subverts the general principles of free government, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the federal constitution; and the other of which acts, exercises in like manner, a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power which more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is levelled against the right of freely examining public characters and measures, and of free communication among the people thereon, which has ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having by its convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States;" and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States recommended an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was in due time, annexed to the constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown, to the most palpable violation of one of the rights, thus declared and secured; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the other.

That the good people of this commonwealth, having ever felt and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of other States; the truest anxiety of establishing and perpetuating the union of all; and the most scrupulous fidelity to that constitution, which is the pledge of mutual

friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this commonwealth, in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid, are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with this State, in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties, reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the executive authority of each of the other States, with a request, that the same may be communicated to the legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

Attest, JOHN STEWART.
1795, December 24. Agreed to by the Senate.

II. BROOKE,
A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART, Keeper of Rolls.
EXTRACT.

From the address to the people, which accompanied the foregoing Resolutions.
Fellow citizens—Unwilling to shrink from our representative responsibility—unconscious of the purity of our motives, but acknowledging your right to supervise our conduct, we invite your serious attention to the emergency which directed the subjoined resolutions.—Whilst we disdain to alarm you by ill-founded jealousies, we recommend an investigation, guided by the coolness of wisdom, and a decision bottomed on firmness, but tempered with moderation.

It would be perfidious in those entrusted with the GUARDIANSHIP OF THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY, and acting under the solemn obligation of the following oath. "I do swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States," not to warn you of encroachments which, though clothed with the pretext of necessity, or disguised by arguments of expediency, may yet establish precedents, which may ultimately devote a generous and unsuspicious people to all the consequences of usurped power.

Encroachments springing from a Government, WHOSE ORGANIZATION CANNOT BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT THE CO-OPERATION OF THE STATES TO PRESERVE UNIMPAIRED THE LINE OF PARTITION.

The acquiescence of the States under infractions of the Federal Compact, would either beget a speedy consolidation, by precipitating the State Governments into impotency and contempt, or prepare the way for a revolution, by a repetition of these infractions, until the people are aroused to appear in the majesty of their strength. It is to avoid these calamities, that we exhibit to the people, the momentous question, whether the Constitution of the United States shall yield to a construction, which defies every restraint, and overwhelms the best hopes of republicanism.

Exhortations to disregard domestic usurpation, until foreign danger shall have past, is an artifice which may be forever used; because the possessors of power, who are the advocates for its extension, can ever create national embarrassments, to be successfully employed to soothe the people into sleep, whilst that power is swelling, silently, secretly, and fatally. Of the same character are insinuations of a foreign influence, which seize upon a laudable enthusiasm against danger from abroad, and distort it by an unnatural application, so as to blind your eyes against danger at home.

The Sedition act presents a scene which was never expected by the early friends of the Constitution.—It was then admitted that the State sovereignties were only diminished by powers specifically enumerated, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect. Now, Federal authority is deduced from implication, and from the existence of State law, it is inferred, that Congress will be endowed with a power of legislation, in all cases, whatsoever, and the States will be stripped of every right reserved, by the concurrent claims of a paramount Legislature.

The Sedition act is the offspring of these tremendous pretensions, which inflict a death wound on the sovereignty of the States.
For the honor of American understanding, we will not believe

that the people have been allured into the adoption of the Constitution, by an affectation of defining powers, whilst the preamble would admit a construction, which would erect the will of Congress into a power paramount in all cases, and therefore limited in none. On the contrary, it is evident that the objects for which the Constitution was formed, were deemed attainable only by a particular enumeration and specification of each power granted to the federal government; reserving all others to the people, or to the States. And yet it is in vain we search for any specified power, embracing the right of legislation against the freedom of the press.

Had the States been despoiled of their sovereignty by the generality of the preamble, and had the Federal Government been endowed with whatever they should judge to be instrumental towards the union, justice, tranquility, common defence, general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivolous than an enumeration of powers.

All the preceding arguments arising from a deficiency of constitutional power in Congress, apply to the Alien act, and this act is liable to other objections peculiar to itself. If a suspicion that aliens are dangerous, constitute the justification of that power exercised over them by Congress, then a similar suspicion will justify the exercise of a like power over natives. Because there is nothing in the Constitution distinguishing between the power of a State to permit the residence of natives and aliens. It is, therefore, a right originally possessed, and never surrendered by the respective States, and which is rendered dear and valuable to Virginia, because it is assailed through the bosom of the Constitution, and because her peculiar situation renders the easy admission of artisans and laborers an interest of vast importance.

But this bill contains other features, still more alarming and dangerous. It dispenses with the trial by jury; it violates the judicial system, it confounds legislative, executive, and judicial powers; it punishes without trial; and it bestows upon the President despotic power over a numerous class of men. Are such measures consistent with our constitutional principles? And will an accumulation of power so extensive, in the hands of the Executive, over aliens, secure to natives the blessings of republican liberty?

It measures can mould Government, and if an uncontrolled power of construction, is surrendered to those who administer them, their progress may be easily foreseen and their end early foretold. A lover of monarchy, who opens the treasures of corruption by distributing emoluments among devoted partisans, may, at the same time, be approaching his object, deluding the people with professions of republicanism. He may confound monarchy and republicanism, by the art of definition. He may vanish over the dexterity which ambition never fails to display, with the pliancy of language, the seduction of expediency, or the prejudices of the times. And he may come at length to avow that so extensive a territory as that of the United States, can only be governed by the energies of monarchy; that it cannot be defended, except by standing armies; and that it cannot be united, except by consolidation.

Measures have already been adopted, which may lead to these consequences. They consist:—
In fiscal systems and arrangements, which keep an host of commercial and wealthy individuals, embodied and obedient to the mandates of the treasury.

In armies and navies, which will, on the one hand, enlist the tendency of man to pay homage to his fellow creature, who can feed or honor him; and on the other, employ the principle of fear, by punishing imaginary insurrections, under the pretext of executing justice.

In swarms of officers, civil and military, who can inculcate political tenets tending to consolidation and monarchy, both by indulgences and severities, and can act as spies on the free exercise of human reason.

In restraining the freedom of the press, and investing the executive with legislative, executive and judicial powers, over a numerous body of men.

And, that we may shorten the catalogue in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of construing the Constitution as will rapidly remove every restraint upon Federal power.

Let history be consulted; let the man of experience reflect; may, let the artificer of monarchy be asked, what farther materials they can need for building up their favorite system.

These are solemn but painful truths; and yet we recommend it to you, not to forget the possibility of danger from without, although danger threatens us from within.—Usurpation is indeed dreadful, but against foreign invasion, if that should happen, let us rise with hearts and hands united, and repel the attack, with the zeal of freemen who will strengthen their title to examine correct domestic measures, by having defended their country against foreign aggression.

Pledged as we are fellow-citizens, to these sacred engagements, we yet humbly, fervently implore the Almighty Disposer of Events, to avert from our land war and usurpation, the scourges of mankind, to permit our fields to be cultivated in peace; to instil into nations the love of friendly intercourse; to suffer our youth to be educated in virtue; and to preserve our morality from the pollution, invariably incident to habits of war; to prevent the laborer and husbandman from being harassed by taxes and imposts; to remove from ambition the means of disturbing the Commonwealth; to annihilate all pretenses for power afforded by war; to maintain the Constitution; and to bless our nation with tranquility, under whose benign influence we may reach the summit of happiness and glory to which we are destined by nature and nature's God.

Attest, JOHN STEWART,
Chairman.
1795, January 23d. Agreed to by the Senate.

II. BROOKE, c. s.
A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the General Assembly.

JOHN STEWART,
Keeper of Rolls.

Martin Farguhar Tupper.
The Washington Telegraph says that a gentleman who had the pleasure of a long conversation with Mr. Tupper, after making some remarks on his writings, drew from him the following history:—

"It is of course very flattering to me that you have read my works; and as you are pleased with them, it may, perhaps be interesting to know under what circumstances they were written. I purchased a house at Brighton; and, in the improvements which I made in the grounds about it, I had occasion to have a ditch dug. Standing one day by the ditch I said to a workman who was digging, 'My friend, wouldn't you like to dig up a creek of gold?'"

"Yes, sir," said he, pausing in his work. "I would like it very much." Then, after reflecting a few minutes, he looked up at me seriously, and said, "I think, sir, it would not be well for me to find a creek of gold. There is something in it would be better to have than that." And what is that? said I. "Good health and plenty of work," he answered. I was so struck with the excellence of the sentiment coming from a man in his situation, and with the honest manner in which he expressed it, that I could not forget it. I went into the house, and the words of the laborer were still ringing in my ears. "Good health and plenty of work!" At length I took a sheet of paper, and wrote on it in large characters, "The Crock of Gold; a Tale of Covetousness." I look at it for some time, and it struck me that I could make something out of it, so I sat at once and wrote, and did not stop writing until my fingers were so cramped that the pen fell from my hand. In three weeks the story was published."

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF AN OYSTER SHELL.—If examined by the microscope, the exterior of an oyster shell will be found a large continent, as it may be called, millions of minute insects wandering in the largest liberty over its surface.—Each of these insects is the owner of a house or cavern, which it forms by burrowing in the solid shell. Besides these minute members of the animal kingdom, the vegetable tribes are represented by a luxuriant growth of plants springing up over the entire shell. These are of every variety of form, and color, and consist of trees, shrubs, and flowers of the most beautiful description. In order to examine them properly, the shell should be placed in a glass of salt water.

MARRIAGE OF PROF. WEBSTER'S DAUGHTER.—Miss Harriet W. daughter of the late Professor Webster, was married at Cambridge, Mass., on the 2d inst., to Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, the brother of her eldest sister's husband.—When her father was convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., absolved him from his engagements, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to Fayal.

The Interior of a Palace.

Turin is laid out regularly and geometrically as the city of Philadelphia. It is a place of salubrity, convenience and beauty. It is the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, the residence of the King and his court, and contains a population of 120,000 inhabitants. The palace of the King will repay a visit.—Several days might be passed in the examination of its vast apartments. The first saloon into which I entered was the saloon for "balls;" it is rich beyond description. The ceiling is so painted as to represent the canopy of night, and produces, when properly illuminated, an effect truly remarkable. I was next conducted into a division styled the "alcove," one of the richest apartments probably in Europe. The walls, ceiling and furniture were so rich that had there been a heavy shower of gold from the skies, I doubt whether a more gorgeous display could have met the eye. I next surveyed the grand dining saloon, full of statuary and paintings, then entered various suites of apartments, admirably embellished, and was afterwards ushered into the drawing-room of the Queen; the apartment where she passed her hours of leisure, either in sewing, painting or recreation. She appeared to have left it only a few hours ago, as her things were dispersed in most graceful negligence about the room.

I next passed into her toilet cabinet, and then into a little closet where the Queen prayed. This was the most remarkable closet that I ever entered; it was very rich, but withal so modestly decorated with gold and precious things, that any body might pray there without thinking about them. I was next ushered into the chamber where the Queen slept. Although I had, in the course of my peregrinations, seen many beautiful apartments for the repose of Queens, yet I must confess that the splendor of the chamber of the queen of Sardinia materially exceeded every anticipation. It was so grand that I could not help inquiring "Whether the Queen did really sleep there every night?" I was answered with a smile, "Yes!" Her bed was covered with the richest damask that I ever saw; the curtains were also damask, and the canopy was crowned with a feathery diadem.—Paintings of extraordinary beauty covered the walls, and statuary of inestimable value glistened before the eye.

Gladly would I have lingered in so interesting a place, but I was hurried forward into the less pretentious apartments of the late sovereign, Charles Albert. I then passed into the hall where the King held conference with his Ministers, and then into the throne room.—The throne of Sardinia is only two steps high, and is shaded with a crimson canopy, gowned with many golden ornaments, and surrounded by a low balustrade of dazzling splendor. In one of the apartments I was shown a very neat affair; the interior part resembling that of a carriage. It is so constructed as to ascend and descend at pleasure, and serves to convey the Queen above and below whenever she wishes to avoid the fatigue of going up and down stairs. The motion of this vehicle is exceedingly pleasant. I never saw such a prodigality of gold as this proud palace labors to reveal. Its saloons, halls and chambers seemed as if the arduous waves of the gold sea had been beating and fretting through every accessible avenue of the premises; and then this gold appeared so pure and bright, as though the deluge had only happened yesterday!

THE TRUTH OF BEAUTY.—There is nothing beautiful that is not true. There is nothing true that is not beautiful. It was in searching for beauty that I discovered truth. Its temple stands in the centre of an artificial labyrinth composed of the most complicated windings, in which many lose themselves; whilst millions are deluded by the specious falsehoods, met with on the way, and over-written—"This is the truth, and he who doubts is doomed."

But he who would reach the temple round which this "wilderness maze of thorns and briars" is planted, must overleap these artificial fences, or hew away right onward, instinct led, having an unwavering confidence in God and his own soul. God is truth, and every natural instinct of the soul guides us to God. There are as many revelations as there are souls to need them; each is a revelation in itself for itself; which is a greater marvel than any of the spurious marvels out of which a periodical, soulless worship has proceeded.

Rears are enormous, as the poor fellow said when looking at his last pair of torn pants.

Mexican Gulf Rail

Incidents of the Battle of New Orleans.

We have often heard it remarked that there were many gray headed people living within ten miles of the Falls of Niagara, who had never been to witness the sublime rush of its waters. There are many persons living in the First Municipality, the old quarters of New Orleans, to whom the city above Canal street is a terra incognita. These things seem astonishing, yet we venture to say that there are in Lafayette and in New Orleans, fifty thousand citizens who have never visited the plains of Chalmette, on which were fought the memorable battles of the 23d December, 1814, and the 8th of January, 1815. Yet, the theatre of these terrible conflicts may be reached by the Mexican Gulf Railway in half an hour!

"There are two incidents of the events of 1814 that have been much commented on, viz: the watchword of the British on the morning of the 8th, 'Beauty and Booty,' and the reputed breast work of cotton bales, from behind which the riflemen of Jackson poured such a destructive fire. The British writers have made many efforts to prove that such watch word was given, but it has been satisfactorily established that these were inducements held out to inspire the soldier, and which doubtless urged them to those desperate assaults, persevered in with intrepidity little short of madness, until nearly every field officer, and almost half the army, had fallen before the American fire. Dreadful, indeed, would have been the fate of New Orleans, had the enemy, stimulated with the idea of 'beauty and booty,' and infuriated by resistance, succeeded in forcing the lines of Gen. Jackson.

"The English writers have endeavored to account for the signal and unexpected defeat of their numerous, well appointed and ably commanded army, by asserting that Jackson was securely entrenched behind cotton bales—and the statement has become current and accredited even in this country. We remember to have heard the late Major Darvaz, an aid of General Jackson, explain this error. He said it was not true that our army was sheltered by cotton bales. The commanding General had taken the precaution to prevent any boat from floating down, and thus falling into the enemy's hands—being determined, if they crossed the river, they should do it in their own boats. On the 29th December a flat boat was seen drifting down the river, having evidently broken from its moorings. Cotton, at that time, was a mere drug, hardly commanding a price that warranted its transshipment and storage—and such as arrived at the city, usually remained for some days in the boats. On board this floating boat were twenty nine bales. Gen. Jackson ordered it to be towed ashore, to prevent it from drifting to the camp of the enemy. The bales were rolled on shore within our lines, but some thirty yards from the bastion, and in the rear of the position occupied by our troops during the battle. And there they remained, and were seen by the six hundred British prisoners taken in the re-entrenchment on the left of the American line—who, as some consolation for their defeat, trumped up the story of our fighting behind a breastwork of cotton bales.

"The fact is, our ramparts were of Louisiana earth; not so formidable in itself, but because behind them there was something more solid and impregnable—the indomitable breasts of freemen, fighting for their families and hearthstones, and animated by one of the greatest men the world has ever known! This was the wall against which the maddened billows against a rock planted in the ocean, calmly repulsing the rage of the infuriated flood.

"A single incident of the conflict, which will be remembered by all the survivors of that memorable day, will serve to show the height of this rampart of earth, which British writers have ungenerously transformed into a stupendous barrier of cotton bales. When the gallant Packenham fell within three hundred yards of it, his charger, of high race and blood, young and full of mettle, became frightened, and dashed directly towards the bound cleared ditch and bastion, and became a captive. He was brought, yet quivering in his fright, and presented a *specimen* to the Command-in-Chief.

"Of the four Generals in the British army on the 8th, two were killed on the field, and one was sent to the fleet severely wounded. Gen. Lombard escaped, but he had not been under fire that day. Gen. Keane, when carried off the field desperately wounded, left his sword and it was picked up by one of the Tennesseans, who were searching for muskets, and brought to Gen. Jackson. When the wounded General recovered his senses, his first thought was of his weapon. He dispatched a note to Gen. Jackson by a young Louisiana, then a prisoner in the British fleet, requesting that search might be made for his sword, saying that it was the treasured gift of a friend who died

in battle, and backing the appeal by a reference to the high and chivalrous feeling which he well knew animated the American warrior. Nor did he appeal in vain. 'Go,' said the hero to Mr. Livingston, one of his aids—'Deliver this sword to the British General. God forbid that I should withhold the gift of a soldier from one so deserving of it.'

"The scene of these interesting reminiscences is, we repeat, within half an hour's ride of this city, on the Mexican Gulf Railway."

A GREAT OUTRAGE.—A letter is published in the Register, at Lawrenceburg, Ia., written by John Tibbetts, of that State, who at the date of the writing, 12th January last, was confined in the Hospital at Sacramento City, California, giving a most melancholy account of the sufferings, he has endured in consequence of a terrible outrage perpetrated upon his person in the mining region. He wrote to his wife and children, that after he had been in the mines a few days he hired and went into the mountains, at \$4 per day. After working with the party eighteen days, as cook for the camp, his employer had a sack with \$300 worth of gold dust stolen, and the crime was laid upon Tibbetts. After torturing him a while to force a confession, he says they shot him with a pistol, the ball entering the back, above the left kidney, lodging against the spinal marrow, which has paralyzed all his lower extremities. He says he is dead from the waist to his toes and does not expect again to be able to walk. In this condition a husband and father penniless, five thousand miles from a family depending upon him for a livelihood, a helpless cripple for life, and that life probably a very brief one, writes his grief from "the land of gold," and protests before his God that he is innocent of the crime for which he was unrighteously punished. These who know him in Indiana say he is a man of probity in all respects. It is a hard case indeed, and seems to exhibit one of the shades in the gold picture that lures so many from homes of comfort and love.—*Chi Eng.*

TERMINAL AFFAIR.—The *Courier* (La.) Argus, of the 15th, gives the details of a terrible affair that occurred in Harrison county, on Thursday night last. On that day a man named John Hannagan, moved into a house near Elizabeth, in Posey township, and invited one of his neighbors to aspre or *house warming*. He was seen about 8 o'clock, in liquor, and it is supposed that a portion of the family—consisting of John Hannagan, his wife and six children, Mrs. O'Donnell, Patrick Slave, one adult person, name unknown, and one child of John O'Donnell, deceased, went to sleep under the influence of liquor. While asleep, the house, by some means, caught fire, and the roof falling in, every one of the inmates, twelve in number, met with a horrible death. The Argus says:

"The spectacle presented to the persons who first reached the scene of the disaster was horrible and distressing in the extreme. No sound was heard save the hissing of the fire and crash of falling timbers, every member of the family having already expired; but they the burning clinks of the house, the by standers could discern the still unmoved bodies of the occupants. There lay the mother with her body of her dead infant still clasped to her bosom, to which the little sufferer had clung in the last agonies of his terrible death, the bright faces of the unfortunate mother, a sad and house-warming, it proved to be indeed. The charred remains of eleven persons have been found and the name, whilst it is known that one child is lost, whose remains have not been discovered."

"A difficulty has arisen in the glass palace for the World's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park, and St. James Park, and the other places of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand of these birds in the building, and much alarm is entertained lest they should damage the goods and annoy visitors. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass, and the Council of Supervision have sent to Edinburgh, for thirty of the best falconers who will come to London in their national costume. The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Mrs. Fritz, of Mannheim, in Lancaster county, attempted to chastise a small child with a switch. The child began to cry violently, became much excited, placed its hand to its mouth, and checked respiration, which it had often done before. During this fit of passion, it fell upon the floor, where the mother left it, supposing the child would recover from its fit. The mother shortly afterwards returned to her child, and upon taking it up she found it dead!

Kindness, like the gentle breath of Spring, melts the icy heart.

Interesting from Washington.

REFUSAL TO KOSUTH.—THE CUBAN MOVEMENT, &c.

The annexed telegraphic dispatch from Washington on Sunday, appears in the Philadelphia North American:

Despatches were yesterday received from Mr. McCurdy, U. S. Charge at Vienna, of the date of March 20th, 1851. Stating that the Austrian Government had refused the application of the Sultan for permission to release Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots, his companions, from confinement. By a compact existing between Austria and Turkey, the latter power was charged with and accepted the surveillance of these unfortunate exiles, numbering several hundreds; but finding the expense of their maintenance becoming burdensome, she applied to be released from the incumbrance. Permission was granted in reference to all except Kossuth and eight or ten others. This decision was communicated before intelligence reached Vienna respecting the recent action of our Government. An urgent appeal will be addressed to Austria on this subject.

The Arch-Duke, the brother of the Emperor, who is to command the Austria Navy, will visit the United States in the course of the year, to examine our public yards and modes of naval construction, and, doubtless, make himself acquainted with the character of our institutions generally.

The public rumors in regard to the apprehended Cuban invasion are greatly exaggerated. No doubt a project has been formed, but every precaution to put down the movement, should any be attempted, and the intelligence received by Telegram from all the Federal officers in the South justifies the conviction that it must fall and be abandoned. No expedition can leave the United States successfully. The act of Congress and our duty under the treaty with Spain will be faithfully executed by the Administration.

Rivers of Alabama.

Professor Tuomey, in an able Report to Governor Collier on improvements in the Black Warrior, makes some interesting remarks as to the general characteristics of the rivers of this State. He says: The rivers of the State present a highly interesting & important feature in its physical geography. The Coast, with its tributaries, after flowing through a region rich in mineral wealth, enters the Alabama, which intersects an agricultural district of almost unequalled fertility. The Warrior drains the coal field of the State, and falls into the Tombigbee at Demopolis. The Tombigbee and Alabama, converge in a remarkable manner toward the head of the Mobile Bay, through which they enter the Gulf of Mexico.

The Alabama is navigable to Wetumpka, a distance from Mobile, by the windings of the river, of 370 miles; and the Warrior, for more than half the year, is navigable to Tusculum, a distance of 253 miles. Tombigbee is navigable to Aberdeen, in Mississippi, 460 miles. The navigable character of these streams is due, in a great measure, to what at first sight appears a defect—their tortuous meanderings, which whilst they increase the length of the rivers, diminish their velocity.

The population of Alabama must greatly increase before steam can be entirely superseded by modern means of transportation, and hence their improvement must be a subject of interest to those who keep the progress of the State in view.

"A husband, who, in a moment of hasty wrath, said to his wife, who but a few months before had united her fate to his, 'If you are not satisfied with my conduct, return to your friends and your happiness.' And will you give me back that which I brought you," asked the despairing wife.

"Yes," he replied, "all your wealth shall go with you, I covet it not."

"Mas!" she answered, "I thought not of my wealth: I spoke of my maiden affections, of my youthful hopes, of my devoted love: can you give these back to me?" "No!" said the man, throwing himself at her feet. "No, I cannot restore these; but I will do more, I will keep them unswerving and undimmed; and in my death, and never again will I forget that I have sworn to protect and cheer her who gave up to me all she held most dear."

"Our village has been the theatre of a sad tragedy, in the death of Mr. Ritchie, a very gentle man in person and character, who has only sojourned with us about a year. He was found at the Male Academy Friday morning, pierced through the body with several balls, and quite dead. From every appearance, he must have died by his own hand, though, when last seen, apparently laboring under no excitement sufficient to produce so sad a casualty. He left no clue by which to unravel the mystery in which his death is shrouded.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1851.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

"We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

"We are authorized to announce WM. P. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

"We are authorized to announce GEO. C. WHITLEY, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

"We are authorized to announce A. J. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Benton County in the Senatorial branch of our next Legislature.

"Late advices from Europe give still another decline in Cotton of one-eighth pence.

"Mr. Ross is still in town with Bacon for sale—he can be found at Wynne's.

"Late Washington papers state that Mr. Bowden is recovering from his late dangerous illness.

"We have been requested to state that Mr. A. J. Walker, whose name is announced to-day as a candidate for the Senate, has left this place for Charleston, and will probably be absent two or three weeks.

"The candidates are bestirring themselves all over the State. The papers are teeming with new announcements. In this District (7th) there is many a one spoken of for Congress—nothing short of a District Convention will begin to do us any good—Earle, Garret, Rice, Curry, Falkner and Reese, are all spoken of. Col. Inge, of the 4th, is out, and Hubbard and Jones are tilting in the 5th.

"In another column the reader will find the reply of GEN. R. G. EARLE to the call made on him through our paper two weeks since. It will be seen that he plants himself upon the democratic platform, and avoids, as we believe very correctly, all false and deceptive issues. He gives his consent to the use of his name as a candidate, subject to the decision of a District Convention; and should a Convention be held, which now seems probable, we have no doubt his position will be satisfactory to that body.

Items.

Charles Sumner, the noted free-soiler, the man who branded the Fugitive Slave Law as a *'d. c. l. i. s. h.'* has been elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts.

The Rail Road has been completed from Montgomery to West Point. The cars made their first through trip on the 1st of May. There was a grand *jubilation* in West Point, Thursday evening, in honor of—at any rate there was considerable *frizzle*.

The Baptists have been successful in raising a sufficiency of funds to erect a fine Female College in Tuskegee—the contracts for the building are let out, and from the energy displayed by the building committee, the school will be in operation by the 1st January next; then will Tuskegee, already known to fame in the way of schools, offer additional inducements to parents in the education of their daughters.

The Montgomery Atlas has changed its firm and heading. The firm is John Cragin & Co., the heading "Atlas and Secession Banner." It is rumored that Mr. Yancy is to be the master spirit. It adopts the platform of the State Convention in toto. The secession of Alabama, with the *Atlas*, is reduced to a question of time only; and now is the time—it invites the issue, Union or Disunion!

The Alabama Journal thinks the necessity for a Union State Convention will be obviated from the fact, that a candidate will be sent upon before the time proposed for the Convention. Wonder if Judge Hopkins is to be the Union Democratic candidate so long spoken of?

Temperance Celebration.

We were present on Thursday last, at the celebration of the day by Spartan Division, Sons of Temperance at White Plains in this County; on which occasion a Bible was presented to the Division, with the usual ceremonies, by the Ladies of that place and vicinity. "About 11 o'clock a very large procession of the members of the order was formed at the Division room, which marched from thence to the Methodist Camp Ground. B. F. BRAY, Esq., acting as Marshal of the day. Upon the arrival of the procession at the Camp Ground, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. JONES, Chaplain. Some time was next occupied with songs by the choir of young ladies and music by the band, after which the Bible was presented, at the close of a very impressive and appropriate address by Miss FRANCES COMM. Of the merits of this address and the admirable manner of its delivery, we feel that it would be difficult for us to speak in terms of adequate praise. We have heard a number of similar addresses, delivered on occasions of like character, and we are sure that we speak the language of truth and not of complacency when we say that we have never heard it surpassed. The Bible was received and a reply delivered by the Rev. E. T. SARRIN, in which he acquitted himself in a manner highly gratifying to his friends and satisfactory to the audience. The ceremony of presentation being over, an able and eloquent temperance address was delivered by Mr. WM. F. PERRY, principal of the Talladega Male Academy, the invited Orator of the day; after which the company were invited to partake of a dinner which had been plentifully provided by the hospitable citizens of the vicinity. After the dinner was over, Mr. WHITE of Talladega, was called for, who occupied the attention of the audience for a short time with some very interesting and appropriate remarks. Mr. PERRY also made a few additional remarks, urging principally the necessity and importance, on the part of those who had not already done so, of throwing their influence, by precept and example on the side of temperance. We have thus glanced at some of the principal incidents of the celebration, and have not room to dwell upon the more important features of harmony and good feeling which seemed to pervade the entire assembly—giving proof that the temperance cause was becoming more popular, and cheering the heart of the self-sacrificing philanthropist and patriot with the hope that his motives would no longer be subject to misconception, but that a just public would more properly appreciate his well meant efforts in the cause of suffering humanity.

We hope to be furnished with copies of the excellent addresses delivered on the occasion in time for publication in our next paper.

Our columns, usually given to miscellaneous, have been devoted, this week, to the Virginia Resolutions, with the accompanying Address, and Gov. Collier's Address of October last. We had intended publishing the editorials of the Tuscaloosa Observer and Richmond Enquirer, to show that the Democracy of other regions than this, consider Gov. Collier a true patriot, a sound politician, unwavering in his devotion to the true interests of the people over whom he presides; but circumstances compel us to forego this; and we must content ourselves with the Resolutions and his Address, from which we can glean enough to discover his consistency, and his firm adherence to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party—in the final and perfect triumph of which, rests the safety and prosperity of the South, as also the perfect Union and Liberty of all the States.

We are aware that Gov. Collier has been assailed by extremists on both sides—on the one hand by *submissionists*, who could, by no aggression, insult or wrong, be driven out of the Union—who are willing to make an unconditional surrender to the general government—on the other hand by those who advocate secession *per se*—who, in their over-wrought patriotism, honestly believe that the general government has already forged manacles for the South, and unless we slip the cable now, we'll be bound,

hand and foot, before we know it; but happy for our people and the country at large, there is a medium between extremes, and in the principles of the Democratic party; a conservatism is found, which, if allowed to work its influence, will save us, we honestly believe, from the Sylla of disunion, and the Charybdis of unqualified, *slavish submission*—will secure the recognition of the Rights and Sovereignty of the States, and a strict construction of our Constitution.

We find Gov. Collier occupying the Democratic platform; advocating the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Polk, in opposition to the doctrines of the federal consolidation, centralization, whig, or if it be preferred, Constitutional (?) Union Party. It behooves us then, as democrats, to look well around us—we know we are safe when guarded and guided by the republican principles of our fathers—let us not be seduced from our ancient moorings, by the deceitful, enticing tones of whiggery, disguised in the cry of Union! let us repudiate whiggery in whatever garb it comes—its principles have been tried, and to all intents and purposes, have proved subversive of the rights and interests of the people—then let the democracy slumber no longer; but be on the *qui vive*, ever watchful—let not the walls of Troy be broken down to receive an insidious foe—let every battlement be strengthened, every tower manned, and every soldier at his post—victory will be ours—the democracy will triumph—State sovereignty be fully recognized, and the Union saved.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

If JAMES A. McCAMPELL, Esq., will permit his name to come before the people of Benton County for a seat in the Senate, at the ensuing August election, he will be warmly supported by

MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
If J. L. M. CURRY will permit his name to be placed before the voters of the 7th Congressional District, for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, he will receive the warm support of many friends in Benton. He is therefore earnestly solicited to become a candidate.

A DEMOCRAT.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Editors:—In answer to the notice of many citizens in your paper of the 22nd ult., and the personal solicitation of my friends, proposing my name as a candidate for Congress for this district, I would beg leave, through the medium of your valuable paper, to say, I am not unmindful of the honor that they are inclined to bestow upon me. I have endeavored to give the matter earnest attention.

I feel that the Democratic party is now threatened with an attempt from the whigs to create confusion in its ranks, which, should it be successful, would be set down to democratic duplicity and to whig gain.

The policy of the Federal party has ever been to make incursions upon the Democracy, by raising excitement, and holding up some phantom of their imagination, at the same time, changing their party name, and appealing to the honest and faithful democrats to assist them in *saving the country!* By these tricks they have sometimes succeeded in deceiving off a sufficiency of the democratic party to give them a momentary ascendancy, but have ever been repudiated so soon as their true character has been manifested.

Their movements, at this time, are evidently aiming to a disorganization of the democratic party, and with a *whig, federal, free-soil, abolition* administration, what are we to expect if they succeed? The doctrine of that party has always been in favor of a strong and irresponsible government, in which the rights of a sovereign State would be as completely merged as a committee in a State; a perfect consolidation, in which a majority, unchecked by the constitutional provision of the presidential veto, might hold the minority in slavery.

It is against this odious doctrine that the democratic party is organized, and has ever fought—and it is in our successful opposition to it, alone, that we have any reliance for personal liberty or the rights of the States. Let it succeed, and the beauty and usefulness of our Republican institutions are gone. Then shall the Democratic party be disorganized? Shall that party which has existed since the earliest days of our independence, and even paved the way for our emancipation from the "British yoke" be disbanded? and for what? to pander to the satellites of Fillmore. I leave the question with the good sense of the people, who alone are responsible, to answer. For one, I should say—never. There is a potency in the name of the democratic party, which is a tower of strength to the people's cause, and nerves the lover of his country on

to victory—while it strikes a chilling dismay to the heart of the federalist.

The Federal party (alias whig party) are now trying to do away with old party distinctions? Why is it? do they expect to give the people a better political creed than they received from Patrick Henry, from Jefferson, from Madison, and from Jackson? or do they expect in the confusion which they may raise, to humbug the people into the support of Fillmore and his free-soil and federal doctrines?—This last I take to be their aim, and for one shall avoid any compromise of principles with a party, the bulk of whom I believe entertain views of government which are at war with liberty and the true interests of the country; and who are only maneuvering to monopolize the power of the Government.

I would ask, if we abandon our party name, if the whigs have a better one to offer? and which one of their worn out party names they will assume? and I would ask any democrat, if there be one, who is tired of the party he belongs to, if he expects, by deserting it, to carry off any considerable body of the whigs, or if he expects them as a party to espouse the doctrines of the Republican party. If there be one who thinks so, I will assure him he is under a delusion. The game is, to gull the democracy, and for the whigs to be benefited.

With these views, I take it as no small honor to be invited to be the standard bearer for the democratic party in this district, and in presenting my name as a candidate, do so, subject to such action as may be thought most wise—should it be deemed prudent, for the sake of harmony and success, to hold a convention to select a candidate.—In this, I do not expect to meet the approval of the whig party, but feel little fear, even should I not be the choice of such Convention, to hear the proposition seriously objected to by any democrat.

R. G. EARLE.

Telegraphed for the Alabama Journal.
Arrival of the Niagara!
FARTHER DECLINE OF 40 IN COTTON.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1851.
The Steamer Niagara arrived at New York to-day, bringing intelligence of a farther decline of one-eighth in Cotton.

Sales of the week previous to the departure of the Niagara, 25,000 bales.

Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, April 23.
President's Proclamation—Cuban Invasion.

The Washington papers of Saturday morning, contain President Fillmore's Proclamation, warning persons against participating in the Cuban Invasion. The President says he has reason to believe that a Military Expedition is fitting out in the United States against Cuba, composed principle of foreigners. He fore-warns all persons connected with said expedition, that they become amenable to heavy penalties, and will forfeit the protection of the American Government, and exhorts all good citizens to discountenance such an enterprise; to arrest such offenders for punishment.

Gov. Collier's Letter of October Last.

TUSCALOOSA, Oct. 22, 1850.

To the Citizens of Alabama:
The excited state of the public mind, and the repeated requests that have been made of me to convene the Legislature at an early day, to deliberate upon certain enactments of Congress, and consider whether they should be acquiesced in, in my judgment require that I should publicly address you. This duty I shall perform with brevity and plainness.

I understand the people all profess to entertain the purpose to resist aggression by the Legislature upon the *great Southern Institution*, but the public opinion is certainly not agreed as to the time or occasion when resistance should be interposed, or as to the mode or measure of it. The question has recently assumed a new phase, and it requires time to initiate and consummate, even in theory, a plan which will lead to the most successful and happy result. There may be many who have bestowed much thought upon the object, assisted by wise counsels, who are prepared for prudent and efficient action.—But the masses, not having enjoyed the same opportunities, are necessarily more tardy in mastering the elements which enter into a consideration of the subject, and have not yet concluded what honor, interest and duty demand of them.—This condition of things is not to be wondered at, for it required more than ten years' continued agitation of the subject by some of the purest, wisest and most eloquent men the world has ever produced, to prepare the colonies to separate from Great Britain. I do not mean to say that it would require the same length of time, at this day, to enlighten public opinion and fit it for action—the multiplication of newspapers, the making of steam and electricity subsidiary to the diffusion of knowledge, have brought the remotest portions of the confederacy into juxtaposition. But I mean to say that the public mind must have time and information to


Office No. 9, Office Row.
April 8, 1851. tr



Sweet Potatoes.

Good.—The Boston *Carpet Bag* is responsible for the following:

"A Yankee gentleman, conveying a British friend around to view the different objects of attraction in the city of Boston, brought him to Bunker Hill. They stood looking at the splendid shaft, when the Yankee said: 'That is the place where Warren fell.' 'Ah!' replied the Englishman, evidently not posted up in local historical matters, '*did it hurt him much?*' The native looked at him, with the expressive countenance of fourteen Fourth of July's his countenance. 'Hurt him?' said he, 'he was killed, sir.' 'Ah! he was, oh!' said the stranger, still eyeing the monument, and computing its height, in his own mind, layer by layer; 'well, I *think he would have been so full of fire*.' The native tore his hair."

 THIS undersigned have taken charge of the above Establishment for a term of years. The House is re-fitted, and furnished with polite, attentive and active Servants, and their Table shall be furnished with all the place and country affords. They hope, from the long experience of the senior partner as a Hotel keeper, with their united efforts to please and render comfortable all who may call, that a liberal patronage will be extended to them.

S. EDMONDSON & SON.

There is connected with the House a large

Sale and Livery Stable, where Saddles, Harness, Horses, Carriages and Buggies can be had for hire. Passengers will be sent to any point they desire to go, on reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, night week or year, at Drovers, at all times, accommodated with

Stuck Linn. W. B. HARRINGTON

April 24, 1851. 3m

Notice.
THE undersigned, was on the second Monday of April, inst., by the Honorable, the Court of Probate of Cherokee County, appointed administrator of the Estate of Samuel Farrar, late of South Carolina, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or they will be barred.
 JAS. J. ADAMS, *Adminr.*
 April 22, 1851.



prices.
J. M. (CROOK,) Trust
M. W. ABERNATHY,
April 1, 1851.

PAVILION HOTEL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has taken the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to that the Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.

W. L. BITTERFIELD,
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel

Feb 29

MOBILE, ALABAMA.


 We will make the
 and necessary
 and Range, &c., at
 Mobile, January 2, 1851.

New Spring Goods.
HORE & ABERNATHY, are now open
 an extensive assortment of non-ferrous
Staple and Fancy Goods.
 Carefully selected with 1850 and 1851
 and selling at the most reasonable prices.
HORE & ABERNATHY.
 April 2, 1851.

WEDNESDAY
FOR SALE BY THE BOARD

king of said settlement if they think proper.
R. ESTES, *Probate Judge*.
April 15, 1851.—S7. Ct.

Medicines.
WYSTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry
Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup
Liverwort and Tar, and Jew David's H
brew Plaster, for sale at the store of
HON. ABERNATHY
April 1, 1851.

Thread and Goods
MANUFACTURED by *Cotton*, at B
ton and Mallory's Factory in Ben
County, Ala. Feb. 18, 1851.

hearing of said petition. It is further
 by the court that notice be given
 publication once a month for three months
 in the Jacksonville Republican, a pub-
 lish newspaper, published in the Town
 Jacksonville, Benton county, in said State
 that all persons may appear and object
 they think proper.

Attest; IRBY WOOLLEY,
 Judge of Probate

Feb. 25, 1851.—m:m.

Blacksmith's Bellows,
 AN VILS and VICES, for sale by
 HOKE & ABERNATHY
 April 8, 1851.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15.—No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1851.

Whole No. 756.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. H. GARNETT.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines each at two squares, over 24 at three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

LETTERS MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS.
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, E. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Mount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. & E. A. M. A.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.
ASHVILLE, St. Clair County, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala.
April 23, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Kennebunk, Georgia.
April 8, 1851.

BACON!
8000 POUNDS choice Tennessee seed bacon for sale.

A. E. ROSS.
Enquire of R. H. Wynne.
May 6, 1851.

The Factory Boy.

BY HENRY MARSHALL.

In the middle of a dark night, Joel, a boy of nine years, old, heard his name called by a voice which, through his sleep, seemed miles away. Joel had been tired enough when he went to bed, and yet he had not gone to sleep for some time; his heart beat so at the idea of his mother being very ill. He well remembered his father's death, and his mother's illness now revived some feelings which he had almost forgotten. His bed was merely some clothes spread on the floor, and covered with a rug; but he did not mind that; and he could have gone to sleep at once but for the fear that had come over him. When he did sleep his sleep was sound; so that his mother's feeble voice calling him, seemed like a call from miles away.

In a minute Joel was up and wide awake.

"Light the candle," he could just hear the voice say.

He lighted the candle, and his beating heart seemed to stop when he saw his mother's face. He seemed hardly to know whether it was his mother or no.

"Shall I call?"

"Call nobody, my dear. Come here."

He laid his cheek to hers.

"Mother, you are dying," he murmured.

"Yes, love, I am dying. It is no use calling any one. Those little ones, Joel."

"I will take care of them, mother."

"You, my child! How should that be?"

"Why not?" said the boy, raising himself, and standing at his best height. "Look at me, mother. I can work. I promise you."

His mother could not lift her hand, but she moved a finger in a way which checked him.

"Promise nothing that may be too hard afterwards," she said.

"I promise to try," he said, "that little sister shall live at home, and never go to the work house."

He spoke cheerfully, though the candle light glittered in the two streams of tears on his cheeks.

"We can go on living here; and we shall be so."

It would not do. The sense of their coming desolation rushed over him in a way too terrible to be borne. "O mother! mother!"

His mother found strength to move her hand now. She stroked his head with a trembling touch, which he seemed to feel as long as he lived. She could not say much more. She told him she had no fear of any of them. They would be taken care of. She advised him not to waken the little ones, who were sound asleep on the other side of her, and begged him to lie down himself till daylight, and try to sleep, when she should be gone.

This was the last thing she said. The candle was very low; but before it went out, she was gone.

Joel had always done what his mother wished; but he could not obey her in the last thing she had said. He lighted another candle when the first went out; and sat thinking, until the gray dawn began to show through the window.

When he called the neighbors, they were astonished at his quietness. He had taken up the children and dressed them, and made the room tidy, and lighted the fire, before he told any body what had happened. And when he opened the door, his little sister was in his arms.

She was two years old, and could walk, of course; but she liked being in Joel's arms. Poor Willy he was the most contented. He stood with his pinfold at his mouth, staring at the bed, and wondering that his mother lay so still.

If the neighbors were astonished at Joel that morning, they might be more so at some things they saw afterwards; but they were not.

Every thing seemed done so naturally; and the boy evidently considered what he had to do so much a matter of course, that less sensation was excited than about many smaller things.

After the funeral was over, Joel tied up all his mother's clothes.

He carried the bundle on one arm, and his sister on the other. He would not have liked to take money for what he had seen his mother wear; but he changed them away for new and strong clothes for the child. He did not seem to want any help. He went to the factory the next morning, as usual, after washing and dressing the children, and getting a breakfast of bread and milk with them. There was no fire; and he put every knife and other dangerous things on a high shelf, and gave them some trifles to play with, and promised to come and play with them at dinner time. And he did play. He played heartily with the little one, and as if he enjoyed

it every day at the noon hour.

Many a merry laugh the neighbors heard from that room when the three children were together, and the laugh was often Joel's.

How he learned to manage, and especially to cook, nobody knew; and he could himself have told less more than that he wanted to see how people did it, and looked accordingly, at every opportunity.

He certainly fed the children well; and himself too. He knew that everything depended on his strength being kept up. His sister sat on his knee to be fed till she could feed herself. He was sorry to give it up, but he said she must learn to behave. So he smoothed her hair, and washed her face before dinner, and showed her how to fold her hands while he said grace. He took as much pains to train her to good manners at the table as if he had been a governess, teaching a little lady. While she remained a "baby," he slept in the middle of the bed, between the two, that she might have room, and not be disturbed; and when ceased to be a baby, he silently made new arrangements. He denied himself a hat, which he much wanted, in order to buy a considerable quantity of coarse dark calico, which, with his own hands, he made into a curtain, and slung up across a part of the room, thus shutting off about a third of it. Here he contrived to make up a little bed for his sister; and he was not satisfied till she had a basin and jug, and piece of soap of her own. Here nobody but himself was to intrude upon her without leave; and indeed, he always made her understand that he came only to take care of her.

It was not only that Willy was not to see her undressed. A neighbor or two now and then lifted the latch without knocking. One of these, one day, heard something from behind the curtain which made her call her husband silently to listen; and they always afterwards treated Joel as if he were a man, and one whom they looked up to. He was teaching the child her little prayer. The earnest, sweet, devout tones of the boy, and the innocent, cheerful imitation by the little one were beautiful to hear.

Though so well taken care of, she was not to be pampered. There would have been no kindness in that. Very early, indeed, she was taught, in a merry sort of way, to put things in their places, and to sweep the floor, and to wash up the crockery. She was a handy little thing, well trained and docile. One reward that Joel had for his management was that she was early fit to go to chapel. This was a great point; as he, choosing to send Willy regularly, could not go till he could take the little girl with him. She was never kind to be restless; and Joel was quite proud of her.

Willy was not neglected for the little girl's sake. In those days children went earlier to the factory, and worked longer than they do now; and by the time the sister was five years old, Willy became a factory boy; and his pay put the little girl to school. When she, at seven, went to the factory too, Joel's life was altogether an easier one. He always had maintained them all from the day of his mother's death. The times must have been good—work constant and wages steady, or he could not have done it. Now, when all three were earning, he put his sister to a sewing school for two evenings in the week, and the Saturday afternoons; and he and Willy attended the evening school, as they found they could afford it. He always escorted the little girl wherever she had to go; into the factory and home again—to the school door and home again—and to the Sunday School; yet he was himself remarkably punctual at work and at worship. He was a humble, earnest, docile pupil himself at the Sunday School—quite unconscious that he was more advanced than other boys in the sublime science and practice of duty. He felt that every body was very kind to him; but he was unaware that others felt it an honor to be kind to him.

I linger on the years when he was a fine growing lad, in a state of high content. I linger, unwilling to proceed. But the end must come; and it is soon told. He was sixteen, I think, when he was asked to become a teacher in the Sunday School, while not wholly ceasing to be a scholar. He tried, and made a capital teacher. And he won the hearts of the children while trying to open their minds. By this he became more widely known than before.

One day in the next year, a tremendous clatter and crash were heard in the factory where Joel worked. A dead silence succeeded, and then several called out that it was only an iron bar that had fell

on down. This was true, but the iron bar had fallen on Joel's head, and he was taken up dead.

Such a funeral as his is rarely seen. There is something that strikes on all hearts in the spectacle of a soldier's funeral—the drum, the march of comrades, and the belt and cap laid on the coffin.

But there was something more solemn and more moving than all such observances to the funeral of this young soldier, who had so bravely filled his place in the conflict of life. There was the tread of comrades here, for the longest street was filled from end to end.

For relics, there was his brother and sister; and for a solemn dirge, the uncontrollable groans of a heart-stricken multitude.

A Few Definitions.

Marriage.—A "State lottery," not put down.

War.—Congregational worship of the devil. Murder to Music.

Character.—The only personal property which every body looks after for you.

Sleep.—A cloak thrown around us at the side-scenes as we leave the stage awhile.

Napoleon.—A naughty boy who was put in a corner because he wanted the world to play with.

Woman.—The melody of the human diat.

Gold coin.—A golden coin, which educators plate over with silver.

Pen.—A lever, small enough to be used by one man, but strong enough to raise the whole world.

Revenge.—Bitter sweets, plucked from the devil's garden. Quenching your thirst with brandy.

Metaphysics.—Words to stay the appetite till facts are ready. Feeling for a science in the dark.

Tobacco.—A triple memento mori: dust for the nose, ashes for the mouth, and poison for the stomach.

Life.—One to whom we are always introduced without our consent, but whom we seldom quit without regret.

Sword.—The first hope of the oppressor, and the last hope of the oppressed. Passion's special pleader in folly's court of appeal.

Scholar.—A diver for pearls, who generally loses his breath before he gathers much treasure.

Devil.—A strange old fellow, according to which, men suffer from inflammation, attempt to cure themselves by bleeding somebody else.

Ball-room.—A chess-board played upon by love and hate. A confined place, in which poor creatures are committed by fashion to hard labor.

Newspaper.—The great General of the people, who has driven the enemy from the fortified heights of power, and compelled him to give battle in the open field of thought.

A winding-sheet, in which Parliamentary speeches are interred.

From "The Council of Four."

NOVEL INTERPRETATION.—We heard the other day of an original and highly ingenious interpretation of a scriptural passage, which throws the acuteness of Cleark and Henry quite into the shade. A school-boy down east, who was noted among his play-fellows for his frolics with the girls, was reading aloud in the Old Testament, when coming to the phrase, "making the waste places glad," he was asked by the pedagogues what it meant? The youngster paused, scratched his head, but could give no answer, when up jumped a more precocious urchin, and cried out—

"I know what it means Master. It means hugging the girls; for Tom Ross is always hugging 'em round the waist, and it makes 'em as glad as can be!"

A Tall Boy.—There is a youth, exhibiting at Hingham, Mass., nineteen years old, who stands nearly eight feet high, and is still growing.

The Journal says, his shoes are 18 inches long; and his cap as big around as a Hingham bucket; everything else about him in the same proportion. Seven years ago, when he was twelve years old, he was known and noted as a dwarf; he was then but three feet high, and weighed only 34 pounds. Since that time he has grown eight inches a year on an average, and has not done yet. He now weighs 400 pounds, and has strength in proportion. He offers to lift a couple of barrels of flour at once (providing he may have them for lifting), or to forfeit their price.

CARDINAL HUGHES.—The Cincinnati Catholic Herald asserts positively that Bishop Hughes has been made a Cardinal. The Herald says: "We have the pleasure to announce that the rank of Cardinal has been positively conferred before now on Archbishop Hughes, by his Holiness Pius IX. The day fixed for this important and most interesting ceremony was that dedicated to Ireland's patron saint."

Woman and Marriage.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married—as the world says—well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their fine furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and with fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and such times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved in a corner, and watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face, and her soft eyes moving before me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and rumor in low tones the now forbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the hallowed kiss, and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly come back from the crowd and the empty mirth of the gay to each other's company. I picture to myself that young creature who blushes even now at his hesitating caresses, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowing beauty.

I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripening into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and the same attention which first won about them, and they go on full of honor and untrodden years, are remembered when they die.

I say I love to dream thus when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural tendency of feelings touched by loneliness, that fears nothing for itself; and if ever I yield to darker feeling, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not minutely now. I allude to it now only because I trust that my simple page may be read by some of the young and beautiful beings who daily move across my path; and would whisper to them, as they glide by joyously and confidently, the secret of an unclouded future.

The picture I have drawn is not peculiar. It is colored like the hues of the bride; and many, oh! many an hour will she sit, with her rich jewels lying loose on her fingers, and dreams as those—She believes them too—and she goes on for awhile undecided. The evening is not too long while they talk of plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant and delightful—full of mutual reliance and affection. There comes soon, however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attention will not alone keep up the social excitement. There are long intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness; and the husband first, in his manhood, breaks in upon the hours they were wont to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. Then come long hours of unhappy restlessness, and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till, by and by, they can conceal their uneasiness no longer, and go out separately to seek relief, and lean upon the hollow world for the support which one who was their lover and friend could not give them!

Head this, ye who are winning by your innocent beauty, the affections of high minded and thinking beings. Remember that he will give up the brother of his heart, with whom he has had ever a fellowship of mind—the society of his contemporary runners in the race of his fame, who have held with him a storm company; and frequently, in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the "voice of the charmer."

It will bewilder him at first; but it will not long. And then, think you that an idle blarneying will chain the mind that has been used for years to an equal communion? Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating

themes of men, and the vast mysteries of knowledge? Oh, lady! believe me, not! Trust not your influence to such light fetters. Credit not the old fashioned absurdity, that woman's a second-dary lot, ministering to the necessities of her lord and master. It is a higher destiny I would award you. If your immortality is as complete, and your gift of mind as capable as ours, I would put no wisdom of mine against God's allotment. I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun; and then you may hope that, when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and in a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly interest.

Gems of Thought.

Love inspires courage and hope, and thus is doubly the giver and the preserver of life.

A promise is a just debt, which you must take care to pay, for honor and honesty are the securities.

Harsh words are like hail stones in summer, which, if melted, would fertilize the tender plants they batter down.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

To "use all gently" was the advice of one who knew human nature well, and it is advice such as every man who knows the world will give.

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will be doing something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity.

A few words, however unskillfully arranged, yet uttered in a soft tone, are found to possess a magic influence.

Who speaks to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct the sanction of her example; she pours oil on the already raging flame.

We must not deem either virtue or learning in false colors, in order to render them attractive to the youthful eye.

It was Erasmus who said that if a man got a fever, or a pain in the head by overdrinking, he was apt to curse the wine, when he should rather blame himself for the excess.

Lord Bacon beautifully said, "If a man be gracious to strangers it shows he is a citizen of the world, and that his heart is no island cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

Is he old? Should not be asked, but, is he active? can he breathe freely and move with agility? There are scores of gray-headed men whom we should prefer in any important enterprise, to those young gentlemen, who fear and tremble at approaching shadows, and turn pale as a lion in their path,—at a harsh word or frown.

It has been well said by one of the most acute and valuable writers upon educational subjects of the present day (Madame Necker de Saussure), that "the most essential point in our intercourse with children is to be perfectly true ourselves. Every other interest ought to be sacrificed to that of truth. When we in any way deceive a child, we not only show him a pernicious example—we also lose our own influence over him forever."

A BRIG BUILT IN EAST TENNESSEE.—A correspondent of the Athens Post writing from Jefferson county, mentions a matter connected with the early history of East Tennessee, not generally known, we presume. He says:

Some fifty years ago, a regular, full sized brig was built and launched above this place at what is now known as Leiper's mills. This brig was built for Messrs. Cox & Smith, by McFarland, a ship carpenter from Europe; the purpose of the proprietors was to arm and man it, and take possession of a portion of the Indian territory about the Muscle Shoals—he howitzers of brass which we used at the Whig festivals in 1840; (and many of which were bursted then); and said to have been part of the armament of this "Brig Defiance," as it was called. The object of its owners was defeated by the General Government, and the brig was long delayed at Knoxville, and finally upon a voyage down, was lodged upon the Muscle Shoals, and burned by the Indians for the iron spikes and bars used in its construction.

Thirty thousand soldiers are to be placed within a convenient distance at the World's Fair. They have been mostly withdrawn from Ireland, where, we should suppose there is also some necessity of watching. The Duke of Wellington has control of this part of the great exhibition.

THE TOWN OF WARSAY.

A short time since a young man, in the township of Warsay, Genesee county, New York, was engaged in cutting wood, and in felling a tree it became entangled in the branches of other trees. While endeavoring to disentangle the tree, and bring it to the ground, it suddenly fell; and splitting at the butt, he was caught by the foot, and thus suspended with his head downward. In this condition he cried for help, until his voice was gone, and his strength well nigh exhausted. His axe had fallen, and he could barely touch the end of the helve with his finger. He labored to reach it, but all in vain. Could he but get that, he could extricate himself. But alas! it was beyond his reach. "What was he to do? He had cried help until he could no longer speak. He was in the woods, three quarters of a mile from any human being. The weather was extremely cold, and he was hanging with his head downwards, suffering extreme pain, not only in the foot which was caught in the cleft of the tree, but also in the head caused by his unnatural position and the great exertion he had put forth to make himself heard.—Death now seemed inevitable, unless he could be immediately extricated. There was no alternative. Summoning all his courage, therefore, he came to the determination to make the attempt to cut off his leg, and should he succeed in doing this, there was but a faint hope that he would thereby save his life, for there was no surgeon on hand to take up the arteries—no kind friends near to bind up the mangled limb. It seemed more than probable, therefore, that he would bleed to death. But what will a man not do to save his life? He had in his pocket an old knife. With this he cut off the legs of his boots and stockings; and then unjoined his own ankle.

This being done, he crawled to his dinner basket, and binding up the stump with a napkin (which had covered his dinner, he started upon his hands and knees through the snow for home. When he arrived within a few rods of his home he was discovered by some friends, who hastened to his relief. His strength was now exhausted. Help had come, and he fainted.—He was borne to the house and resuscitated. Now come the curious facts; and I will here say that the gentleman who relates the facts to me was present and went for the surgeon.

"Go," said the wounded man, "go immediately to the woods, and cut out my foot, for it is suffering most excruciating pain." They did so, and brought the foot to the house. He then said it was cold and wished it put into warm water. This request was also granted. It was not in the room in which the unfortunate man lay, yet as soon as the foot touched the water, he cried out, saying, "It burns me, the water is too hot!" Upon putting the hand into the water, it was found to be even so. The water was then made cooler and he was satisfied. I will also add that a surgeon was obtained from Batavia, a distance of fifteen or eighteen miles, the limb again amputated—the man recovered, and became a preacher of the Gospel in the Baptist Church! How mysterious are the ways of Providence. What ever may be thought of what have been denominated curious facts, there is enough in the history of this case, which is known to be true, to make it painfully interesting; and yet, God, no doubt, had a wise purpose in view in permitting such an event. Man may rise up in judgment and call that preacher, who was led to seek the ministry by so mysterious a dispensation of Providence. And he having "turned many to righteous ways" shine as the stars forever and ever." True is that.

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

"What I do," said the Saviour, "thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

Phil. Presbyterian.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS "MEDIUM."—Henry Gordon, a medium for the spiritual tappers, in Middletown, last when in the clairvoyant state, told those around him that spirits informed him that he must go to Springfield, and that he would there go into a trance and remain three nights and three days. He went to Springfield, and last Sunday afternoon fell into a trance.—He partakes of no nourishment, scarcely breathes, and lies in a state resembling that of a dead, more than a living person.

COTTON BURNED.—Three freight cars and ninety-five bales of cotton were destroyed by fire, on the State Road, last week.

Atlanta Intelligencer.

ADDRESS.

From the Delegates of the Southern Rights Association of South Carolina, assembled in Charleston, to the Southern Rights Association of the other Southern States.

Having met to take counsel together, and having agreed upon that course which we think it right and necessary to pursue, we wish to lay before you the considerations by which we have been governed; with that frankness which our respect for you, and our desire to merit your good opinion, require.

We regard the position of the Southern States in this Confederacy as degraded and ruinous. The manifest tendency of those systematic aggressions which they have suffered for many years past, is to subvert the institution of slavery. If those acts of hostile domination, which have been rendered more insulting by mockery of language, under the term of a compromise, were final in their nature, and were not to be followed by any further aggressions, we should still regard them as outrages, to which sovereign States, possessing the spirit of freedom, ought never to submit. But those measures only form part of a system, gradually commenced, steadily carried forward, gathering strength from development, and proceeding with fatal momentum to its end. That end is the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States and the lowering of the free white population of the South to the same level with that agrarian rabble, which, already strong and dangerous, seems destined before very long, to be the controlling power in the Northern States. We see no remedy and no safety for the South in the present Union. But we know that in this we differ from very many citizens of the other Southern States, spirited and intelligent, having the same interests, and suffering under the same wrongs, with ourselves, and who cherish the hope that the rights of the South may be vindicated and secured without dissolving the existing Confederacy. In this difference, it does not become us to assume to dictate, and we hope to stand free from that charge. Up to this time, the citizens of South Carolina, aware that the peculiarities of political positions arising from past events, rendered a certain reserve on their part prudent and proper have studiously avoided everything which might look like assuming the lead in the defence of Southern Rights. They desired to act, because they believed that safety and honor required action; but they hoped that they might find leaders in other States, whom they might follow in defence of the common cause. When the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, the proper leader of the South, declared her determination to resist, at all hazards and to the last extremity, hostile measures then threatened South Carolina, with all alacrity, stood ready to support Virginia in carrying out her high resolution. When Georgia, whose former resistance to Federal usurpation under her heroic Statesman, Truitt, gave promise of unflinching firmness in any contest in which she might engage—proclaimed her determination to make a stand for the rights of the South, South Carolina rejoiced at the prospect of rallying under the banner of Georgia. And when her young and gallant sister, Mississippi, proposed the wise measure of a Southern Convention, for the purpose of endeavoring to unite the Southern States in maintaining their constitutional rights, and at the same time preserving, if possible, the existing Union, South Carolina heartily entered into this measure, and she has carried out the recommendation of the Convention so assembled at the instance of Mississippi, by providing for the election of Delegates to a Southern Congress, to whose meeting she still looks with anxious interest.

In all these proceedings, we think that the citizens of South Carolina have evinced all proper anxiety to avoid the appearance of arrogance or dictation, to act in concert with the citizens of the other Southern States, and to do nothing separately or precipitately. And now, strongly as we have expressed our belief that there is no hope for the South in the existing Union, we are prepared to give a trial, fairly and in good faith, to any effectual plan which may be proposed by any sister State of the South, for obtaining redress for the past and security for the future, without a dissolution of the existing Union. But we find ourselves forced to consider the ulterior question, what we are to do, if we find that there is no reasonable hope of the co-operation of any other Southern State in any effectual plan of relief, and the alternative is presented to us, of submitting, or acting by ourselves. And, reluctant as we are to separate ourselves from our natural friends and allies, we have made up our minds. We cannot submit. We know that South Carolina entered this Confederacy as a sovereign and independent State, and that having been wronged, she has the perfect right to withdraw from it. Her sons must exercise the right and meet the consequences.

If no other State will join us in relieving ourselves from the wrongs already inflicted, we see no hope in waiting for new outrages to arouse a higher spirit of resistance. The new outrages, we are well convinced, will come in due time; but we feel no assurance that the spirit of the vassal will rise in proportion to the indignities heaped upon his head. On the contrary, we see that the South has already borne what it would not for a moment have submitted to ten years ago, and what the North would not then have ventured to perpetrate. We are not willing to try the experiment how long it will be before our spirit is completely broken, by gradually and continually yielding to slow and gradual but unceasing encroachments. And if the exercise of the right of secession is to be followed by the attempt on the part of the Government of this Confederacy to subjugate South Carolina, it is better that we should meet that attempt while we still have some spirit and some power of resistance left. If we are to submit to the condition of a conquered people, we think it less dishonorable not to do so until we have first been conquered. And if anything could add to the necessity which we believe exists for a withdrawal from the existing Union, it would be the denial of the right of secession. For the denial of that right indicates of itself extreme danger. The right of secession has heretofore, in better days, been regarded as unquestionable by all Southern politicians, with the exception of an inconsiderable number of consolidationists. And if ever that right can be denied without arousing the whole South to sustain it, the South will be ripe for the most miserable fate which has ever befallen any people. At will then, as a permanent sectional minority, have no defence against the tyranny of a Government combining all the vices of the corrupt despotism, and the most oppressive foreign despotism.

We know the consequences which will follow a failure in our effort to maintain our liberty. We see clearly that a triumphant exertion of the power of the Federal Government, in subjugating a State, will vastly increase that power, and greatly accelerate the change, already far advanced, of our Federal system into a Consolidated central despotism. We see, also, that South Carolina will not suffer the consequences of this change alone, but that the rest of the Southern States must suffer in an equal degree. They will have no safeguard against the Central Government, strengthened by crushing opposition, and rendered, by triumphant force, what our Northern enemies have long been endeavoring to make it by fraudulent usurpation—the supreme Government of a consolidated nation. The sovereignty of one Southern State cannot be destroyed, without the loss of their sovereignty by all the others. We are aware of the responsibility of doing an act which may hasten these consequences. We feel the respect which we owe to States having a common interest, threatened by a common danger, but not equally persuaded with ourselves of the necessity of action. And nothing would induce us to take, without their concurrence, a course which is to involve them in its consequences, but a thorough conviction of the necessity which urges us, and of our right to do so. Addressing citizens of Southern States, associated to maintain the rights of the South, we cannot imagine it to be necessary to argue about the right of secession. We hold it to be the great State right, without which all others are nugatory and incapable of being enforced; and your position assures us that your faith cannot be different from ours.

Nor can we regard it as necessary any further to discuss the wrongs which have been inflicted on the Southern States. They may be denied by those who shut their eyes to them, but you do not belong to that class. Southern and State Rights men may differ as to the necessity of exercising the right of secession at a particular time, on account of those wrongs. But as certainly as the right exists, each State must possess the right of judging for herself, as to the occasion and time for its exercise. If South Carolina decides that honor and safety require her to secede, she has the right to leave the Confederacy peaceably and without molestation. If the act of secession is not permitted to be peaceable, it will be from usurpation of power by the Federal Government, not from the nature of the act performed by South Carolina. Accustomed as we have been to violations of the Constitution, and of the rights of the Southern States by the Federal Government, we have to look forward to the probability of another outrage by that Government, in the attempt to force the State to remain in the Union. We suppose the attempt will be made, if the other Southern States permit it. Those States must decide for themselves whether they will permit it. South Carolina must decide for herself whether it is necessary to secede. Her sister States of the South will have no right to complain that she forces them into a

position where they must either interpose to prevent her subjugation, or, by consenting to it, abandon their own sovereignty, and lay themselves at the mercy of a despotic power. In seceding, South Carolina will simply do an act which all Southern men who believe in the existence of State rights at all, must admit that she has a perfect right to do, and which she regards as absolutely necessary. She will be acting on her sacred right. She will be acting, as she would have to act, if none of the other Southern States were in existence, and she were the only object of aggression by the Northern States and the Federal Government. She is not answerable for usurpations and injustices which may be committed against her. And for her sister States of the South which she regards as indispensable for self-preservation, would be an interference with her free action of a far different character from any with which she can be charged towards them. Sovereigns are equals. In seceding alone, South Carolina would be placing her sister States of the South under no constraint. If they should find themselves in a position of constraint, it would come from the action of the Federal Government, not of South Carolina. But they should insist upon her refraining from the exercise of her right, and submitting to a condition which she regards as intolerable, they would make themselves parties with the Federal Government, in placing an unjustifiable constraint upon a sovereign and an equal.

We wish that the necessity for separate action by South Carolina, which we have contemplated, may be averted. We confide in the gallant spirits whom we address. There may be some hope of the assembling of a Southern Congress to devise measures of redress and relief, upon which some of the injured States may unite. We have heretofore been willing to sacrifice much for Southern Union. We still are. We do not desire to lead, but to follow. Propose any effectual measures for vindicating our common rights, and providing for our common safety, and we will heartily unite with you in carrying them out. We should regret most deeply to incur the censure of friends, with whom we have the strongest desire to act in concert. But we feel a deep conviction that we have not acted heretofore with any perception, and that we are in the right in the determination which we have formed. The self-abandonment of submission, appears to us unworthy of men still pretending to be free. The gloomy prospect of inevitable ruin to the submission, appears to us more formidable than any dangers to be encountered in contending alone against whatever odds, for our rights. We have come to the deliberate conclusion, that if it be left to be left alone in the struggle, we must vindicate our liberty by secession.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin, and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

2. Resolved, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

3. Resolved, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

4. Resolved, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the Convention of the People to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period, and in the most effectual manner; and that the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

THE CAN.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY W. COLLIER,
OF TUSCALOOSA.

We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Wm. C. PRICE, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Wm. P. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN N. YOUNG, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Wm. C. PRICE, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce A. J. WALKER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Benton County in the Senatorial branch of our next Legislature.

The friends of J. P. GRANT, announce him as a candidate to represent the people of Benton County in the Senatorial Branch of our next Legislature.

L. W. CANNON, Esq., is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions to the Jacksonville Republican in this County. Persons wishing to subscribe, will please hand him their names; and any favor or assistance rendered him will be duly appreciated, by the Proprietors of this paper.

Supreme Court.

The Huntsville papers declare it to be the intention of Hon. Silas Parsons, to retire from the Supreme Court Bench. A decline in health is the probable cause.

The Advocate says that Hugh McVay, formerly acting Governor of this State, and for many years a representative in the state Legislature, died on the 9th inst., at Lauderdale.

We are requested to state that Wm. P. DAVIS, Esq., whose name appears in the list of candidates, will be, necessarily, absent from the State for fifteen or twenty days, after which, it will afford him great pleasure to meet and mingle with his fellow-citizens.

Burton and Mallory's Factory.

Although the above named Cotton Factory has been in successful operation in our County for a considerable length of time, we have not until lately had an opportunity to visit it personally and observe the workings of the improved machinery used. On Thursday last we spent some time very pleasantly in this way; and we could but entertain a feeling of exultation, in witnessing the exact and rapid workings of the bright and beautiful machinery, as it moved "like a thing of life," exhibiting the results of mind and inventive genius. As an evidence of the improved character and superior order of the machinery, we need mention but one fact, and that is, that notwithstanding the almost incredible rapidity of such a large quantity, it was so noiseless as scarcely to interrupt ordinary conversation.

We were much gratified too to learn, in conversation with Mr. Mallory, one of the owners, and Mr. McKibbin, the superintendent, that the machinery is not only in splendid working order, but that the financial affairs of the factory are in a most prosperous condition. We learned also, that there was a sufficiency of water power, and plenty of room in the building to erect some five or ten looms, which would turn out 500 yds. of fine and course Osmaburges per day; and that probably the present owners, would permit other capitalists to invest in the factory for this purpose. We cannot entertain a doubt, but this would be an investment of capital vastly better and more remunerative than in land and negroes. We hope that improvements may go on in this factory, and others spring up, until any other on the globe in climate, soil and water, may also be equal in manufacturing enterprise.

University of Alabama.

We have been favored with a Catalogue of the Trustees, Officers and Students of the University of Alabama, for 1850-51. We are gratified to find Mr. Manly still at the head of the Faculty, to whose energy, aided by his worthy coadjutors, we are indebted for the success of this Institution.

While we congratulate the State in having such an Institution under its auspices and immediate tutelage, with unquestionably the ablest Faculty in the South, we cannot withhold our astonishment that the number of students is not greater—that our citizens do not build up and protect home Colleges, and thus confine the means appropriated to education within our own borders. Nothing has contributed more to retard the progress of knowledge in Alabama than the suicidal practice of sending the sons of our own State to the North, or to our sister Southern States, to receive the instruction of a regular collegiate course. This policy has prevented our State University and similar Institutions elsewhere about the State, who have made laudable efforts in behalf of virtue and knowledge, from placing within the grasp of the sons of our more numerous but less wealthy citizens, all the blessings that flow from a liberal course of instruction. Surely the time will soon come, when our people will be led, irresistibly, to the conclusion, that it is better to educate their children among their own people, that a wholesome bent may be given to their thoughts, feelings and habits.

The total number of students in attendance, at this time, is 91.—Among the Seniors, we find the name of our much esteemed and talented young friend, Thomas Hall Lewis; and in the Freshman class we find the name of another young friend of this place, Edmund Towns Terry, who has ever given in intellect and morals, gratifying promise to his numerous friends.

We copy from the University regulations, the following beneficiary item. "One student from each county in the State, if of good character, and in straitened circumstances, can receive his education free of the charges paid by others to the University, for tuition and contingencies, provided he is prepared to join some regular class."

"An Editor in Luck."

The very brief notice we gave last week, of the Whig position, assumed by the Gadsden Herald, must have touched in a tender place, as it has drawn from the writer for that paper, a column in response. We were much gratified however to learn from the same paper that contained it, that our old friend Bryan, of whose democracy we spoke with such confidence, had withdrawn from the concern; for we felt assured, that however strong his predilections might be in favor of the Union, so long as it could be honorably preserved, would not induce him to compromise his democratic principles, which contain in themselves the only elements of safety to the Union. In taking leave of the press, we sincerely hope he may meet with that success in his undertakings, that a truly conscientious and honest man always deserves.

We are compelled to pass by the first part of the article in the Herald, because it is too dirty and indecent to notice or quote from. Further along the author of the article says, he endorsed the call on Mr. White, without knowing that he was a Whig. In this expression the writer proves himself to be a man of very easy political virtue, in recommending to his readers a man, without knowing whether he was a Democrat or a blue light Federalist; or he convicts himself of falsehood in saying he did not know, when he did. We have no further notice to take of the stale "twaddle" contained in the article about our "sunning for the popular breeze," than to say that such a charge is perfectly ridiculous, when emanating from a paper which has been snuffing about from the day of its birth, and has just now developed itself. The politics of the Jacksonville Republican, has always been open and undisguised, and in its principles it has been as immovable as the everlasting hills. But this writer is guilty of inconsistency in defining for us a very exact position, when he says we are in search of one; and he

defines it falsely by saying that secession is our first remedy; when we have said it was our last.

In conclusion, we would advise this writer by all means, to hold on to that "lamp" which he speaks of, and which he says he will preserve "undimmed," "long after its light has gone out." If we mistake not, its light has already gone out, and he has been groping about in search of white lights and blue lights, and we are not sure but he has found both—for neither of which we have any special predictions.

When we penned the article to which the Herald replies, we had no intention of provoking a controversy. It was given to our readers as a piece of news and as one of the "signs of the times." When we want a fight we can get a better one nearer home.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

If JAMES P. GRANT, will offer for the Senate in this county, he will be warmly supported by many voters in White Plains, and also in the neighborhood.

MANY VOTERS.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Messrs. Editors.—The call in your paper of the 6th inst., soliciting me to run for a seat in the Senatorial Branch of our next Legislature, has been read, and the proposition duly considered. While I express my gratitude to "Many Voters," for their kind solicitations, and my warmest thanks to friends who have solicited me personally, I must be permitted, respectfully, to decline. And in doing this, I feel that I do not disregard the interest of the people, as others can be found, honest, capable and willing to enter the canvass; this being true, I must be permitted to devote my time to the practice of my profession, in which capacity I am ever ready to serve my fellow-citizens faithfully.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To the Democracy of the 7th Congressional District.

The time is approaching when it becomes necessary for the democracy in the 7th Congressional District, to agree upon some one of the party to represent them, in the next Congress. The importance of this is apparent. Of the many spoken of as candidates, entertaining the same political opinions, perhaps, either of them would be satisfactory to the democracy; but with all or more than one canvassing would create such division in our ranks, as would in all probability lead to defeat; an event we are sure not desired by any.

In accordance with the usage in the district to effect unity, and ensure success, a Convention seems called for. And with due deference to the opinions of others, the undersigned, agreeing with many others of the party, suggest to the brethren throughout the district, that we hold a Convention at We do, on the 2d Monday in June next, to select one standard bearer, and ensure his triumph at the coming election. If that should not be an appropriate time, any other fixed upon will meet the approbation of most of the party.

We suggest to the democracy of Benton to hold a County meeting at the Court House in Jacksonville, on Saturday the 7th day of June next, to appoint delegates to attend a district Convention, to select a candidate for Congress at the approaching election. Let their be a full turn out. Our rights, our interest, all the principles we esteem vital to our security and equality, as members of this great Confederacy demand it.

DEMOCRATS.

Atlas and Secession Banner.

The editor of the Atlas of Montgomery, we always believed was a vigorous, well-informed writer, but in hoisting the "Secession Banner" and advocating the dissolution by Alabama of her connection with the Union, he shows himself to be also a man of ready adaptation to any change for time may assign him. We think his first ejaculation was somewhat against the Montgomery Platform; leaving, however, a little margin for a further movement, should it be deemed necessary. The editorial course of the superseded Atlas was rather a curious one. This, however, we have heard explained upon the supposition that that print owed its paternity to many sires; and, like a dutiful son, it had to please all its fathers, if possible. Indeed it had a most difficult task to perform; for its sires were men of diverse tastes and opinions, and it is said were so little acquainted with each other, that they did not know that the Atlas was their joint produce. Each of course expected it would say good things of him, but this was impossible without occasioning dissatisfaction, as some of them, it is said, were inimical to and jealous of each other. Rumor says, that one of its fathers, and a very liberal one too, living west of Montgomery, disinherited the Atlas as a naughty incorrigible son

a year ago. Peace to the men of the many-sired son!

We will not quarrel with new-born, but we must remonstrate whenever he attempts to invade Democratic grounds to seduce directly or indirectly malign Democracy, or weaken the influence. We believe that Democratic Party is the "Constitutional Union party"; that the Union may be preserved by maintaining the Constitution inviolate. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that we should be sensitive to assaults upon this honored party.

These reflections lead us to notice an editorial in the "Atlas and Secession Banner" of the 13d inst. The editor intimates that Gov. Collier's letter to Col. Burk was intended to conciliate the Whig party. This intimation conclusively contradicted, not only by the form of the letter itself, but by our editorial of last week, upon this subject. In fact the charge is brought forward in such a form as to indicate that its purpose is to prejudice the Gov. with the Democracy.

As for the indirect charge, that that letter was "somewhat conflicting" with the views expressed in the Governor's letter, of October last, we have only to say, that we have the opinion of some of the best informed and truest Southern Democrats, that they are in perfect harmony; and if there is the slightest discrepancy, we have never seen it pointed out.

The policy of our cotemporary stands out in bold relief, and may thus be briefly summed up. It is to weaken Gov. C. as much as can with the Democratic party; win over as many Whigs and Democrats as can be brought to a position upon the Montgomery Platform; to make the Secession immediately a "balance-of-power party"; and as soon as possible effect a disruption of both the great parties, and place at the head of a new organization the leaders of the movement, who claim of right to be the State of Alabama. We will suggest, that as he has repudiated the Democratic party, it is hardly courteous for him to dictate to that party the application of the one term principle to Gov. C., and recommend to it a nominating Convention. The people and the democratic press, in compliance with the usage of the party, where there is no special objection to the incumbent, have nominated the Governor for re-election.

A portion of the Democratic North Alabama objected to an official act of Governor Chapin, and asked him if he would submit to a convention his claims to a election; to which the Governor, answered affirmatively. This makes the difference in the cases of the last and present Governor.

We are sure that the Democratic party will not change its leader upon the eve of a battle to gratify its political enemies. The lines of defence we throw will be so formed as to meet and repel, if we must, the charge of the cohorts of the extremists as well as the legions of the Federalists.

Telegraphic Intelligence. FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

LIVERPOOL, April 29.
COTTON was unchanged to-day; Middling Orleans was quoted at six and half, and the sales of the day amounted to 3,000 bales.—Rice is unchanged, and money is easy. The advices brought by the Arctic from the United States has given more confidence. The weather is cool and frosty.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

The President and his Cabinet passed through Baltimore, this morning, en route to the terminus of the Erie Rail-Road.

In the New York market on the 12th inst., Rice was firmer at three and one-fourth to three and a half. Cotton was unchanged, and sales amounted to 700 bales. BREAKFASTS were dull.

Advices have been received in Boston from Porto Praya which announce the arrival there of the American Squadron, which is composed of the Porpoise, Dale, and Portsmouth, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade, which is carried on in that locality to a great extent. The Portsmouth is coming home, on the arrival out of the German Ocean. The officers and crews of the vessels are well.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday, North of Wilmington.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.
3,000 bales of Cotton were sold yesterday, at irregular price. The Prices Current, however, quotes Low to strict Middling at from eight and three-eighths, to nine cents. Prime Rice commands four cents.

The Cambria's advices have just been received. The weather is hot. COTTON.—The Intelligence received this morning in our market relative to the Arctic, having brought advices reporting a decline in the Liverpool market, has had no effect on the operations of this market. 175 bales changed hands at yesterday's prices. Quotations are six to nine and one fourth cents.

